

# The Caledonian.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Thursday, April 5, 1888.

The Western railroad strike seems to be extending rather than contracting, and stories of lawless deeds on the part of the strikers are rife. A more complicated situation could hardly be conceived. Railroads are "tied up," trains are protected by bands of armed men; "scabs" are attacked by the strikers; fire arms and ammunition are being shipped to points of special importance and conferences and threats are the order of the day. Meanwhile thousands are idle and the business of the roads is practically at a standstill.

If the time should ever come when prohibitionists feel that under certain conditions half a loaf is better than no bread in matters relating to the saloon, we commend to them this scheme that prevails in some portions of Florida: A man who wants to go into the liquor business has to get 300 signatures to his application, and the names must be published in the county paper. He then goes before the court, where his character is thoroughly sifted, and if his application is approved, he pays a license fee of \$450, divided equally between the state, the county and the town or city in which he proposes to sell.

## A Good Work.

The state educational commission are to be warmly commended for the practical manner in which they are pushing forward their investigation of the state school system preparatory to making a report at the next legislature. They are visiting all the larger towns of the state and holding consultations with school superintendents, teachers and any others who are interested in the subject. Last week Wednesday the board were at White River Junction, Thursday they were here in St. Johnsbury, going from here to Newport and from there to Morrisville. While here advance telegrams brought to them men in some of the smaller towns that they could not easily reach. The members of the commission have no special hobby which they are riding but are seeking for the views of those who have had or are having practical experiences in educational matters, asking questions and noting the answers, receiving suggestions and comparing notes. Inasmuch as we criticized the commission the other day for not getting down to their work earlier in the season, we bear cheerful testimony to the thoroughness and intelligence they are now bringing to bear on the work and the evidence that a report is likely to be the outcome of it all that will command the attention and the respect of the next legislature.

## The Governorship.

The governor question receives a fresh impetus this week in the publication of a letter written by Hon. B. D. Harris of Brattleboro declining the use of his name as a candidate for the position, brought out in response to a letter of inquiry from Hon. G. G. Benedict of Burlington. Both letters will be found in full on this page and explain themselves. An editorial on the governorship in the Morrisville Citizen of last week, a paper in which Mr. Page of the republican state committee takes some interest, prepared the way for the presentation of Mr. Dillingham's name; one other republican daily appeared with an editorial favorable to Mr. Dillingham and announcing the withdrawal of Mr. Harris's name on the day of the publication of his letter in the Free Press, and the weekly republican press, it is presumed, will generally fall into line today.

It seems to us, as we have stated elsewhere, that Mr. Harris's letter presents a remarkably strong platform of principles on which a candidate may stand, and furnishes at the same time the reasons why he ought to be perhaps could not be elected. Notwithstanding the sneers of Gov. Smith's organs, we had hoped to see a man of Mr. Harris's calibre and courage presented as a candidate by the republican party. We believe such a man could be elected if the people of the state could have an opportunity to express their opinions on the question at the polls.

Mr. Dillingham, whose name is presented by a sort of common consent, is a worthy man and will probably be nominated and elected; Vermonters accept the plans laid for them with great readiness. He can bring many good qualities of mind and heart to the service of the state. Let him write as firm, outspoken and courageous a statement of his position as that of Mr. Harris and he will not only strengthen himself as a candidate among the honest, thinking men of the state, but will at the same time show his fitness for the place.

## A BLOW TO PROHIBITION.

If the Chicago Tribune is correct in its views concerning the recent decision of the supreme court of the United States on the Iowa prohibition case, the cause of prohibition has received a serious set-back. The decision holds, says the Tribune, that liquors cannot only be imported into Iowa from other states for personal use but that the importer may offer them for sale and engage in the open traffic without being amenable to the state prohibitory law and what is true of Iowa is true of all other states where prohibitory laws exist. Following is a summary of the Tribune's article:

The point as to the sale of liquor once imported into Iowa was not necessarily involved in the case before the supreme court and was not directly passed upon by the court, but the justices rendering the majority opinion made an intimation regarding it which seems almost conclusive. The justices in the minority—Waite, Gray and Harlan—treated the majority opinion as holding that liquors taken into the

state could be sold in unbroken packages by the importer, and this, in fact, was one of the chief grounds of their dissent. They said:

If, therefore, as the court now decides, the constitution gives the right to transport intoxicating liquor into Iowa from another state, and if that right carries with it as one of its essential ingredients authority in the consignee to sell or exchange such articles after they are so brought in and while in the original packages, it is manifest that the regulation forbidding sales of intoxicating liquor within the state for other than medicinal, culinary, mechanical or sacramental purposes, and then only under a permit from a board of supervisors, will be of little practical value.

The dissenting justices refused to unite in the opinion of the court because they regarded the majority ruling as a virtual overthrow or breaking down of the Iowa prohibitory law. They said that under it "anyone—even a citizen of Iowa—desiring to sell intoxicating liquors in that state need only arrange to have them delivered to him from some point in another state in packages of varying sizes, as may suit his customers." If such is the meaning of the court it certainly opens the way for the saloon traffic in Iowa, for nothing could be easier than to put up liquors for the Iowa trade in bottles containing any number of drinks desired, and then ship them in to that state for "sale in the original packages," and the same rule would apply to other prohibitory states.

This decision is understood to mean that it is the opinion of the court that liquors imported from other states or foreign countries can be sold freely in Iowa in the original packages. Inasmuch as these "original packages" can be made of any size, containing quantities from a single drink up to a barrel, its practical effect would seem to be to annul prohibitory laws in the states where they exist. At all events the decision will seriously cripple the police power of prohibitory states in dealing with the liquor traffic. Unfortunately, as has been said, the prospect is not that the court will reverse its decision. The vacancy in the chief justiceship will be filled by a democrat and the democrats are mostly anti-prohibitionists. If other vacancies occur during President Cleveland's term he will be pretty likely to fill them with justices who are opposed to prohibition.

## THE HARRIS WITHDRAWAL.

Some Note and Comment on Political Methods.

The "withdrawal" of B. D. Harris, elsewhere printed, is quite suggestive. "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau." The "common people" who read Mr. Harris's letter will naturally wonder why a man of such sound views, evident ability and broad statesmanship was invited to decline the nomination for governor; for that is what Mr. Benedict's letter really means.

The question arises, that if the political managers in this state, in the interest of "harmony," or for any other reason, felt sensitive about having two such good men as Messrs. Harris and Dillingham come up as candidates for governor the same year, why did they not write Dillingham instead of Harris? Harris is the older man, and without any disparagement of Dillingham, it is safe to say he is superior in ability and the grasp of vital questions which should interest the people of our state. Mr. Harris is in the maturity of mental vigor, and if the people of the state ever expect to call him to service, this seems of all years to be the time. Mr. Dillingham is yet a young man, twenty years or more the junior of Mr. Harris, and can afford to wait. The state can hardly afford to lose Mr. Harris.

People who have memories cannot fail to recall the fact that some months ago, after the name of B. D. Harris of Brattleboro had been received with much favor in all parts of the state as the possible candidate for governor in the coming campaign, one C. S. Forbes, political fugler and accredited tout of the railroad ring which has made our state a by-word and reproach for so long a time, also the state manager for the Boston Journal, went of his own accord, or was sent, on a mission throughout the state, in the interest of a Dillingham boom. Meanwhile letters appeared in the Boston Journal intimating that Dillingham if nominated could probably get the prohibition vote, a thing which was doubtful in the case of Harris. Just as though the men who Forbes works for care where the prohibition vote is cast! They simply want a governor they can manage and they know Broughton D. Harris is not that man.

An editorial in the Burlington Free Press of Monday, evidently written by the same pen that invited Mr. Harris to withdraw as a candidate for governor, says: Mr. Dillingham's name "would probably have been earlier suggested, if repeated public mention of him in connection with another important place had not to some extent withdrawn him, in the minds of many, from the canvass of names for the governorship." This is a very carefully worded statement, and may mean anything or nothing to the average reader; but to those who have kept the run of the political machine for the past fifteen years, it means something like this: "Mr. Dillingham has had for some years, or thought he had, a first mortgage on some office. His heart has been set on a seat in congress, but for good and sufficient reasons he has been induced to withdraw for the present all intentions in that direction if he can be made governor of the state this year."

Now some thick-headed partisan will probably pop up and say the Caledonian is attacking Mr. Dillingham. There is where they will show their stupidity. The Caledonian does not yield to any one in its regard for Mr. Dillingham. He is a good, clean man, and an honor to our state, and if made governor, he will be a credit to the of-

fice. Nevertheless the methods used to bring him out, and the treatment Mr. Harris has received in the matter, we believe open to just criticism.

One thing more: It is noticeable that although Mr. Harris's letter bears date of March 19, it was two full weeks before it saw light in the Free Press, and yet that paper is a daily. This little circumstance may mean something and it may not. It is suggestive from the fact that in two days after the letter was published, and before the people could possibly be heard from in any way except through the daily press, a state convention met at Burlington, made up of delegates from all over the state. If the letter was not intended for publication at this particular time it could hardly have been planned better in order to accomplish the object for which it was intended.

Up to this point this episode in state politics has been treated from the people's standpoint. The average reader, unacquainted with political methods, the laying of pite, trades, the "you tickle me and I'll tickle you" policy, cannot understand why the representatives of the people cannot go to the state convention and nominate the man who seems to them at that time to be the best man for governor. They look upon any interference with such a way as officious impertinence. Here is where the people show ignorance, not only of men but of political methods. Those acquainted with Mr. Benedict know he is the last man to step over the bounds of propriety and to address an impertinent letter to any one. Besides, a careful study of Mr. Benedict's letter and Mr. Harris's reply, will convince the reader that this was not a sudden impulse on the part of these writers, but something that had been planned for and in which probably the leading politicians of the state had a hand.

What transpired to bring about this sudden coup d'etat, of course a man who holds an independent position and does not fall in with every political scheme made for him, has no right to know. Probably there were many influences at work. Col. Fuller of Brattleboro never seemed to accept with entire equanimity the hole into which his next friend, Col. Hooker, placed him at the last state convention, when he gave assurances to the convention that if they would then nominate Fuller for lieutenant-governor, he would not be a candidate for governor in '88. Again, Col. Hooker himself has the credit of having a pretty good sized political bee in his bonnet. And then there is Mr. Martin and other Windham county politicians who cannot receive with complacency the idea that Mr. Harris is to be governor this year. Knowing all these facts, and being the size of a man he is, Mr. Harris declines to enter into a scramble for governor; for that is what Mr. Benedict's letter really means.

The question arises, that if the political managers in this state, in the interest of "harmony," or for any other reason, felt sensitive about having two such good men as Messrs. Harris and Dillingham come up as candidates for governor the same year, why did they not write Dillingham instead of Harris? Harris is the older man, and without any disparagement of Dillingham, it is safe to say he is superior in ability and the grasp of vital questions which should interest the people of our state. Mr. Harris is in the maturity of mental vigor, and if the people of the state ever expect to call him to service, this seems of all years to be the time. Mr. Dillingham is yet a young man, twenty years or more the junior of Mr. Harris, and can afford to wait. The state can hardly afford to lose Mr. Harris.

## THE HARRIS WITHDRAWAL.

Some Note and Comment on Political Methods.

The "withdrawal" of B. D. Harris, elsewhere printed, is quite suggestive. "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau." The "common people" who read Mr. Harris's letter will naturally wonder why a man of such sound views, evident ability and broad statesmanship was invited to decline the nomination for governor; for that is what Mr. Benedict's letter really means.

The question arises, that if the political managers in this state, in the interest of "harmony," or for any other reason, felt sensitive about having two such good men as Messrs. Harris and Dillingham come up as candidates for governor the same year, why did they not write Dillingham instead of Harris? Harris is the older man, and without any disparagement of Dillingham, it is safe to say he is superior in ability and the grasp of vital questions which should interest the people of our state. Mr. Harris is in the maturity of mental vigor, and if the people of the state ever expect to call him to service, this seems of all years to be the time. Mr. Dillingham is yet a young man, twenty years or more the junior of Mr. Harris, and can afford to wait. The state can hardly afford to lose Mr. Harris.

## VERMONT REPUBLICANS.

Delegates to the Chicago Republican Convention.

The first district convention for the nomination of two delegates to the Chicago convention was held at Burlington Tuesday morning, the republican state convention to elect four delegates at large was held at the same place yesterday and the second district convention to elect two delegates from this district is held today at Montpelier. These delegates were elected by the two Burlington conventions.

First district delegates, Buel J. Derby of Burlington; Hon. C. W. Read of Addison. Alternates, Olin Merrill of Enosburgh; N. W. Fiske of Isle La Motte.

Delegates at large, Ex-Gov. Redfield Proctor of Proctor; Gen. J. G. McCullough of Bennington; Col. J. J. Estey of Brattleboro; Hon. Frank Plumley of Northfield. Alternates G. Hammond, Middlebury; R. C. Christie, Johnson; A. Davidson, Orleans; G. H. Babbitt, Bellows Falls.

At both these conventions harmony was the order of the day. Hon. C. P. Hogan of Sheldon presided at the first district convention, a "significant incident" of which was the unbounded enthusiasm and long-continued applause which followed the mention of the name of James G. Blaine.

At the state convention Hon. P. K. Gleed of Morrisville presided, Caledonia county being represented on the list of vice presidents by J. G. Hovey of St. Johnsbury. Mr. Gleed expressed the opinion that the muggwumps were disgusted with Cleveland's civil service reform pretensions and welcomed them back to the republican camp.

There seems every reason to expect that H. C. Ide of St. Johnsbury will be elected one of the district delegates today, the republican press generally conceding it as an assured fact.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

"The more one sees of muggwumpery in New England the more sick at the stomach one becomes at the pretense, the hypocrisy and the sissiness of it all," says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. "Sissiness" is good.

At the annual village election in Rutland last week the "citizens" swept the board, the Knights of Labor contesting only a few offices and in these they

were beaten by good majorities. There was general rejoicing over the result. The Rutland Herald says that Lieutenant-Governor Fuller, in view of the pledge that was made for him in convention two years ago, recognizes that he could not now be a candidate for governor and that he has told his friends that he is not to be in the field. The railroad problems growing out of the leases of the Boston, Concord & Montreal and other roads to the Boston & Maine seem to be about as far from settled as ever. On Monday the former road through its solicitors filed a bill in equity against the latter road, praying for the appointment of a receiver.

## THE TOWNS AROUND.

### LYNDONVILLE.

J. M. Cass is putting in a stock of furniture, coffins and caskets. Jens Jensen, machinist at the railroad shops, has returned to his home in Denmark.

C. A. Page finishes work for the railroad company this week and will return to his home in Ashland, N. H. N. L. Parker, who runs ten horses drawing lumber from East Burke to Hall's Mills, changed from runners to wheels March 25.

None of the California party have as yet been heard of. W. F. Stoddard expects to be here about May 1. Members of Riverside lodge are rehearsing the drama "Out on the World," which they expect to have ready for the public in about two weeks.

### PEACHTON.

Mrs. Robert Eaten is quite sick with pneumonia. Deacon Martin and his son Moses have purchased the Col. Blanchard place.

Sugar makers have had one good run of sap. There is very little nitre in the spring water here.

A certain telephone operator named John economizes ink and labor thus: for 1888 he writes 13. See?

The band are to give a sugar party Friday evening. All the young men are anxiously waiting invitations, in some cases even advertising for bids.

For the summer term Miss Harvey will teach at the Corner, Mattie Langmaid at So. Peachton, Nellie Miner at the Hollow, and Elsie Clark at East Hill. We understand that Green Bay and the mountain district will not support schools; but will send their scholars to adjoining districts.

### RYEGATE.

Mrs. Wright mother of W. W. Wright, has been very sick for a few days. Her daughter, Mrs. Kimball of Boston, has been sent for.

Mrs. C. Nelson has returned from Boston where she has been nursing a sister (Mrs. Edmund) who fell and broke her hip bone some time since.

T. W. Smith and family, who have spent the winter in Florida, have returned to town determined to sell out in the fall and make Florida their future home.

### SOUTH RYEGATE.

Henry Cole is the recipient of a pension of \$8 a month and considerable back pay.

Doug. McKay has gone to Lowell, Mass. He expects to get a job at stone-cutting there.

Miss Lizzie Park and Miss Jennie Hall will teach the summer terms of the village school. Miss Park has the higher department.

George Green is just finishing up his winter's job of lumbering. He has sent thirty cars of logs to Web Leonard's mill at Wells River this winter.

The stockholders of the Ryegate granite works have annual meeting for the purpose of electing officers, etc., at the office of the company, next Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Bowditch has moved from James Darling's house to the second story of R. Arthur's house. It was necessary for him to vacate the former tenement as Mr. Darling has come back to South Ryegate to live.

That "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good" is proven by the result of the burning of Mr. Darling & Son's store at West Newbury. This fire caused a considerable loss to the firm but has resulted in bringing James Darling back to this place and a thorough reworking of the store. We hope they will receive a good share of the patronage of the village and vicinity.

### WATERFORD.

Mrs. Betsey H. Goss died March 12, at the age of 71 years. She was born on the place now occupied by J. W. Hall, where she lived until her marriage to Edwin Joslin, when she moved to a farm in the north part of the town where she lived the remainder of her life. Mr. Joslin died in 1841, leaving three children, one daughter and two sons. The eldest son enlisted in the 11th regiment but died from exposure in a few months. In 1853 Mrs. Joslin married K. O. Goss, who died in 1874. She has one daughter, Mrs. Goss was in good health through the winter and cared for a sick neighbor, but she had been ill for some time. Her illness was of only six days, of typhoid pneumonia. Her long life was a most useful one and a large circle of friends deeply mourn her death.

Atkins, Architect or Builder. Springfield Republican.

The people are very pleasantly impressed with the determination of the national supervising architect, Col. Freret, to put only architects or practical builders in charge of the erection of government buildings. That is exactly what private parties would do, and the public business ought to be conducted on the same basis. Col. Freret's methods as illustrated in connection with Springfield's coming post-office are very good indeed.

But what is meet and fit in Springfield, the capital of Western Massachusetts, is equally desirable for Montpelier, the capital of Vermont. That place is to have a public building, and we observe that the superintendent of construction thereof, paid at the rate of \$11 a day, is Hiram Atkins, editor of the Argus newspaper and self-constituted political boss. He has never done any building, even in politics, unless tearing down the reform wing of his party might be so considered, and the very thing which he is doing is to read plans at sight. In fact in equipment for the position he does not compare with David Power a practical mechanic. Yet Power was rejected and Atkins appointed. We do not remember whether Col. Freret was a party to the appointment of Atkins, but under the admirable principles which he has laid down, it was one unfit to be made, and might as well be cancelled at once. Col. Freret has at least inherited full responsibility for the work on Montpelier's government building.

## THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

Mr. Harris Withdraws His Name From the List of Candidates.

BURLINGTON, March 17, 1888.

Hon. B. D. Harris, Brattleboro, Dear Sir:—In common with not a few Vermont republicans, I have hoped that you might be the next republican candidate for governor—the preference, as far as I am concerned, being due, certainly not so much to my personal friendship, as to the conviction that you would make an honest, able and acceptable governor. But I have also, as you know, regretted that there should be any competition for the nomination between two gentlemen who represent such similar principles and methods, and who have in many friends in common, as yourself and Mr. Dillingham.

As the time is approaching when the matter should take definite shape, I venture to inquire what your present attitude is in reference to the presentation of your name, and I would be glad to share with the public any information you see fit to convey on the subject.

With sincere respect, yours truly,  
G. G. BENEDICT.

MR. HARRIS'S REPLY.

BRATTLEBORO, March 19, 1888.

Hon. G. G. Benedict: My Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 17th inst.

and in reply to inform you, of course, that I have been mentioned informally in connection with the governorship, I have had no purpose or wish to be a candidate for that office unless it should become apparent during the progress of the usual preliminary canvass that I could, in that way, be useful in promoting certain reforms in state legislation and administration which I deem essential to the public welfare, and which I believe a large majority of the people earnestly desire to see accomplished. Among these are:

1. A more comprehensive and effective system of railroad supervision, through statutory requirements and larger discretionary powers lodged with the railroad commissioners; not to abridge, nor in any way interfere with the just rights, privileges and functions of the railroads themselves, but that they should be fostered as the most potent factor in our material prosperity, and in the work of exact justice and protection to all citizens without discrimination or favoritism.

2. The entire abolition of free passes, and the exaction, from all persons for whom transportation of any kind is performed, of a reasonable and uniform compensation for the same or similar services. The free pass, always objectionable because a favoritism to the railway, and an injustice to those who pay, is especially obnoxious when used by legislators and state officers whose official acts may have to do with railroad rights and interests.

3. A more thorough revision of the laws relating to common schools. It is apparent that something ought speedily to be done to arrest the downward tendency of our schools, especially in the sparsely populated districts. This subject should press heavily on the thoughts and consciences of all good citizens.

4. The changed conditions (wrought mainly by what nevertheless has proved to be our greatest material blessing, the railroad) by which population has been rapidly concentrated into the large towns and cities, with the consequent tendency to depopulation and impoverishment of farming districts, present a grave problem for governmental as well as individual solution. Farming is, and if the state is still to thrive, must continue to be on a large scale, and the foundation of our prosperity. "What can the state properly do to encourage and sustain this vital industry?" is a question that may well engage the earnest attention not only of lawmakers, but of all thoughtful men and women.

I wholly disagree with those who loudly insist that all controverted state issues must this year be kept in the background, lest, by our usual majority for presidential electors should be diminished. On the contrary, I am quite sure that the true way to keep and increase our old-time republican majorities for next year, as well as state candidates is squarely and honestly to meet and settle, at each successive state election, all current, local and state issues in which the people manifest a living interest; and that this time, especially, it would be the worst possible policy for the managers of the republican party to attempt to blink out of sight questions so near to the hearts and so vital to the welfare of the people of this state as those involved in the right solution of the problems of railroad transportation and supervision. The only sure way to secure and retain the approbation of the voters is to meet them on their own ground, and to do so honestly and fearlessly with these kindred problems and that the friends of reform should be thoroughly and cordially united, both as regards the issues and the means to be supported, and not invite defeat through needless divisions. One candidate for each position to be filled is enough for those who seek the same ends.

And now a word in direct response to your inquiry. Having good reasons for believing, with you, that one gentleman prominently and favorably mentioned as a suitable candidate for governor (Mr. Dillingham) is in substantial accord with me regarding these reforms, I promptly avail myself of the opportunity your letter gives me to withdraw my name from the list of suggested candidates. While not ungrateful for the many kind expressions of confidence and personal good will that have come to me from all parts of the state, I am yet quite content to believe me, leaving to others the excitement, contentions, anxieties and honors of office-getting—to remain an independent, though not an uninterested, private citizen.

Very sincerely, your obedient servant,  
B. D. HARRIS.

Good All the Year Round.

Barren Monitor.

One of our excellent organ uses "patent outsiders," sends us one of his papers whose "patents" were printed some time last summer. That is the advantage of "patents" they are just as good old as new—possibly a little better.

Holland Weeks of Litchfield, Conn., whose wife was a descendant of John Alden, the pilgrim, writes to Salsbury, that his father's descendants are living in nearly all the United States. It is proposed to have a centennial gathering of the relatives the present year near the old homestead.

Dr. D. P. Dearborn, aged 50, a prominent heart-patient physician of Brattleboro, died on Monday. From 1862 to 1865 he was surgeon of the 4th New Hampshire regiment. He married Harriet, the daughter of the late Nathaniel White of Concord, N. H., who survives him with three children.

## Fast Day Proclamation.

Our ancestors, ever a law-abiding and God-fearing people, lived and died imbued with an unalterable faith in divine goodness and mercy and the efficacy of prayer. They ever recognized the duty of living religious lives, devoted to God and to the proper observance of his teachings, and in consequence enjoyed both happiness and prosperity.

In their thankfulness, and in recognition of their dependence upon divine aid, they established a custom of having annually a day set apart by constituted authority to be devoted to religious worship and devotion to God. Believing that this custom of the fathers was wise as well as beneficial to the state and to individuals, and that it ought to be continued and perpetuated, I do therefore appoint Friday, the 6th day of April next as a day of fasting humiliation and prayer. Let the day be one of prayer and religious consecration; and to that end I recommend that all our people abstain from unnecessary trifling and recreation on that day, and meet at their customary places of worship and there join in such observances as becometh a God-serving people.

Gov. E. J. ORMSBEE.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### Relics of the Great Storm.

The body of a mulatto woman, named Jennie True, was found Monday in a partially melted snow bank near Vermont Center. She started Monday afternoon, March 12, for the station, an eighth of a mile from the house where she worked, to take the train for Hartford where her husband, which I deem essential to the public welfare, and which I believe a large majority of the people earnestly desire to see accomplished. Among these are:

Mrs. John Morgan of Canaan, N. Y., after a month's absence, during which her husband had been closed, on Monday found the dead body of a man lying on a sofa in the parlor. It is supposed he had been there since the blizzard of March 12. The body remains unidentified, and is supposed to be that of a tramp.

### Deadly Explosions.

Two fearful explosions in a coal mine near Rich Hill, Mo. last week entirely wrecked the mine and buried in the debris between 50 and 80 miners. The superintendent of the mine was taken out badly injured, but will survive. Rich Hill is in the center of a coal mining district. The first explosion came at the dinner hour just as the men were ascending eight at a time in the cage. The superintendent and his assistants immediately began the work of rescuing the imprisoned miners and succeeded in saving 15 men when a second explosion occurred, involving Superintendent Sweeney and his aids. The fire was terrific, shooting out from the top of a 270 foot shaft. Like a great furnace. Further efforts to save miners were hopeless and hundreds of men and women and children crowded about the burning shaft.

It is probable that all who were in the mine at the time of the first explosion are dead. About 85 miners were employed in the mine and the probabilities are that the majority of them are out. They are mostly negroes.

At Barre a railroad company was organized Friday evening to build a road from Barre lower village to the granite quarries in Barre and Williams-town. The capital stock is \$80,000, one-half of which was taken by President D. K. Sorell of the Wells River road and the balance by Barre people. The new directors are D. R. Sorell, Azro D. Morse, Emory L. Smith, John Trow and Charles L. Currier.

A petition, largely signed, has been circulated among the members of the Rutland county bar asking the president to appoint Hon. E. J. Phelps to the vacancy in the United States supreme court, caused by the death of Chief Justice Waite.

French girl—"Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?" Shopkeeper—"Twenty dollars." Man (entering)—"How much?" Girl—"Twenty dollars." Man—"Say—r-r-r!" Shopkeeper—"Forty cents, M'seer."

French girl—"Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?" Shopkeeper—"Twenty dollars." Man (entering)—"How much?" Girl—"Twenty dollars." Man—"Say—r-r-r!" Shopkeeper—"Forty cents, M'seer."

French girl—"Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?" Shopkeeper—"Twenty dollars." Man (entering)—"How much?" Girl—"Twenty dollars." Man—"Say—r-r-r!" Shopkeeper—"Forty cents, M'seer."

French girl—"Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?" Shopkeeper—"Twenty dollars." Man (entering)—"How much?" Girl—"Twenty dollars." Man—"Say—r-r-r!" Shopkeeper—"Forty cents, M'seer."

French girl—"Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?" Shopkeeper—"Twenty dollars." Man (entering)—"How much?" Girl—"Twenty dollars." Man—"Say—r-r-r!" Shopkeeper—"Forty cents, M'seer."

French girl—"Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?" Shopkeeper—"Twenty dollars." Man (entering)—"How much?" Girl—"Twenty dollars." Man—"Say—r-r-r!" Shopkeeper—"Forty cents, M'seer."

French girl—"Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?" Shopkeeper—"Twenty dollars." Man (entering)—"How much?" Girl—"Twenty dollars." Man—"Say—r-r-r!" Shopkeeper—"Forty cents, M'seer."

French girl—"Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?" Shopkeeper—"Twenty dollars." Man (entering)—"How much?" Girl—"Twenty dollars." Man—"Say—r-r-r!" Shopkeeper—"Forty cents, M'seer."

French girl—"Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?" Shopkeeper—"Twenty dollars." Man (entering)—"How much?" Girl—"Twenty dollars." Man—"Say—r-r-r!" Shopkeeper—"Forty cents, M'seer."

French girl—"Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?" Shopkeeper—"Twenty dollars." Man (entering)—"How much?" Girl—"Twenty dollars." Man—"Say—r-r-r!" Shopkeeper—"Forty cents, M'seer."

French girl—"Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?" Shopkeeper—"Twenty dollars." Man (entering)—"How much?" Girl—"Twenty dollars." Man—"Say—r-r-r!" Shopkeeper—"Forty cents, M'seer."

French girl—"Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?" Shopkeeper—"Twenty dollars." Man (entering)—"How much?" Girl—"Twenty dollars." Man—"Say—r-r-r!" Shopkeeper—"Forty cents, M'seer."

French girl—"Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?" Shopkeeper—"Twenty dollars." Man (entering)—"How much?" Girl—"Twenty dollars." Man—"Say—r-r-r!" Shopkeeper—"Forty cents, M'seer."

French girl—"Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?" Shopkeeper—"Twenty dollars." Man (entering)—"How much?" Girl—"Twenty dollars." Man—"Say—r-r-r!" Shopkeeper—"Forty cents, M'seer."

French girl—"Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?" Shopkeeper—"Twenty dollars." Man (entering)—"How much?" Girl—"Twenty dollars." Man—"Say—r-r-r!" Shopkeeper—"Forty cents, M'seer."

## OUR GREAT AND GOOD

### MEN AND WOMEN,

Are Passing Away Fast.

## WHO WILL BE NEXT? LOWER PRICES

ON

### RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,

OF THE UNITED STATES.